



## PREMIERE URGENCE – AIDE MEDICALE INTERNATIONALE

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

*Emergency assistance and livelihood support for conflict-affected populations in Eastern DRC*

**Katanga and North Kivu Provinces**

### Quarterly Program Performance Report n°1 – Fiscal Year 2015

Covering the period from October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014

#### 1. General update on context and security

##### **KATANGA**

##### ▪ **Security context**

The fourth quarter of 2014 was marked by a decrease of Mai Mai Kata Katanga activities in the northwest part of the *Death Triangle* (Axis Manono/Mitwaba). In December, FARDC troops left the area to handover to the National Police.

Even if the security situation is still fragile, tensions have globally decreased in Manono territory. Since October 2014, populations have widely returned to their village of origin, mainly on the axis Mpiana/Shamawna.

In the northern part of the territory of Manono, intercultural conflicts between Luba and Pygmies communities continue to harass the population. However, these events do not take place in PU-AMI's intervention area, and as such have not impacted the organization's activities.

##### ▪ **Humanitarian context**

In PU-AMI's intervention area, several humanitarian interventions occurred in October, before the beginning of the rainy season. The population benefited from domestic Non-Food Items kits, agricultural inputs and public health intervention, thanks to ICRC, MSF-H and PU-AMI. In December, ACTED provided food assistance through virtuals fairs. Along PU-AMI's intervention axis, heavy rains provoked roof leakage leaving some households under difficult conditions.

Furthermore, bad road conditions increased during the rainy season with multiple river floods making roads almost impracticable in the area. With the decrease in road traffic, villages and markets are isolated and people have difficulties to generate income to cover their basic needs. The difficulty to transport minerals induces also the slowdown of mining activities.

##### **NORTH KIVU**

In the last quarter of 2014, the security situation deteriorated in Massisi and Rutshuru Territories. Although there is less fighting between Regular Armed Forces (FARDC, MONUSCO/FIB) and Irregular Armed Forces (FDLR, APCLS, NDC, NYATURA) the number of armed robberies targeting humanitarian or commercial vehicles has increased significantly. During the last fortnight of December, 7 vehicles were

attacked including 3 kidnappings (only in Rutshuru). In December, one humanitarian staff was killed during an armed carjacking.

Despite the massacres in Beni probably committed by ADF Nalu, classic banditry was the main security problem of the end of 2014, as opposed to attacks by armed groups which substantially decreased in Kivu all along 2014. Several INGO staff houses were visited at night in Goma (more than 2 per week in December). The increase in carjacking and kidnappings has pushed some INGOs to stop their activities as long as the security is not guaranteed by the FARDC or PNC.

According to the ultimatum given by DRC government and MONUSCO, the military operations against FDLR could start in January. The population lives in fear of imminent attacks, and some including FDLR fighters send their relatives to other areas like Goma. Despite the analysis by several stakeholders that no such operation shall really occur on a large scale, leaving the possibility for most FDLR fighters to surrender or leave to the bush without fighting, there is an important risk that the departure of all or most FDLR fighters would leave no authority in some areas and that other IAF would take the opportunity to take control of these areas and to ransom the population. Therefore, the first semester of 2015 will probably have an impact on PU-AMI activities.

## 2. Indicators follow-up

Program Goal	Provide emergency relief to vulnerable populations (IDPs, returnees and host families), affected by continuous and recent armed conflicts, enabling them to satisfy their urgent essential needs and helping them restore their livelihoods	
Geographic Areas	Democratic Republic of the Congo <b>Katanga Province:</b> Axis Mpiana-Kishale, axis Mpiana-Monga, axis Mpiana-Musovoy, axis Kiambi-Musovoy and axis Kiambi-Kalamata, Territory of Manono. <b>North Kivu Province:</b> Health Zones of Mweso, Katwe and Pinga.	
	Proposal	Interim Report – December 31, 2014
Number of beneficiaries	76,200 persons (12,700 HH)	Reporting period reached: 34,132 people (6,103 HH)
		Cumulative period reached: 66,021 people (11,643 HH) – 87%
Number of IDP beneficiaries	30,600 persons (5,100 HH)	Reporting period reached: 28,473 people (5,248 HH)
		Cumulative period reached: 33,910 people (6,230 HH)
Sector Name	Agriculture and Food Security	
Objective	Contribute to the restoration of food security to vulnerable displaced, returnee and host households through the support to agricultural production.	
Sub-sector Name	Improving agricultural production / food security	
	Proposal	Interim Report – December 31, 2014
Number of beneficiaries	66,000 people	Reporting period reached: K: 32,056 / NK: 0 / <b>Total: 32,056</b>
		Cumulative period reached: K: 32,056 / NK: 29,335 / <b>Total: 61,391</b>
Number of IDP beneficiaries	27,600 people	Reporting period reached: K: 28,196 / NK: 0 / <b>Total: 28,196</b>
		Cumulative period reached: K: 28,196 / NK: 4,905 / <b>Total: 33,101</b>

Indicator (A):	Projected increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency owing to distributed seed systems/agricultural inputs to beneficiary families	Reporting period reached: <i>Not applicable at this stage of the project</i>
		Cumulative period reached: <i>Not applicable at this stage of the project</i>
Indicator (B):	Number of people benefiting of seed/systems agricultural inputs activities, by sex	Reporting period reached: K:16,145 men & 15,911 women NK: 14,491 men & 14,844 women <b>Total: 30,636 men &amp; 30,755 women (61,391)</b>
		Cumulative period reached: K:16,145 men & 15911 women NK: 14,491 men & 14,844 women <b>Total: 30,636 men &amp; 30,755 women (61,391)</b>
<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Economic Recovery and Market Systems</b>	
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Enhance livelihoods of the most vulnerable displaced, returnee and host households through Cash For Work (CFW) activities</b>	
<b>Sub-sector Name</b>	<b>Temporary Employment</b>	
<b>Sub-sector objective:</b>	<b>Support vulnerable displaced and returnee households to cover their daily essential needs through cash transfer activities</b>	
	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Interim Report – December 31, 2014</b>
Number of beneficiaries	10,200 persons (1,700 HH)	Reporting period reached: K: 1,031 / NK: 1,045 / <b>Total: 2,076</b>
		Cumulative period reached: K: 1,031 / NK: 3,599 / <b>Total: 4,630</b>
Number of IDP beneficiaries	3,000 persons (500 HH)	Reporting period reached: K: 0 / NK: 277 / <b>Total: 277</b>
		Cumulative period reached: K: 0 / NK: 809 / <b>Total: 809</b>
Indicator (A):	Number of people employed through CFW activities, by sex	Reporting period reached: K: 79 men & 82 women NK: 75 men & 105 women <b>Total: 154 men &amp; 187 women (341)</b>
		Cumulative period reached: K: 79 men & 82 women NK: 367 men & 353 women <b>Total: 446 men &amp; 435 women (881)</b>
Indicator (B):	Average total USD amount per person earned through CFW activities	Reporting period reached: K: NA / K: 42 USD / <b>Total: 42 USD</b>
		Cumulative period reached: K: NA / K: 42 USD / <b>Total: 42 USD</b>
Indicator (C):	Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities	Reporting period reached: K: NA / N: 7,560 USD / <b>Total: 7,560 USD</b>
		Cumulative period reached: K: NA / N: 30,240 USD / <b>Total: 30,240 USD</b>
Indicator (D): KATANGA only	Amount of market infrastructure rehabilitated by type (miles of road)	Reporting period reached: 6.5 km
		Cumulative period reached: 6.5 km

### 3. Activities follow-up

#### Agriculture and Food Security / Katanga

Activities	Progress	Comments
<b>Activity 1.1 : Preparatory measures for the program implementation</b>		
Recruitment and training of additional local staff	Done	1 project manager assistant, 2 agronomic supervisors, 12 agronomic monitors and 1 data operator were recruited in September.
Identification of crisis – affected areas	Done	1 exploratory mission was firstly conducted to identify population displacements in the target area in August. NGOs and local authorities of the area were consulted to avoid duplication of activities and to promote an integrated humanitarian intervention.
Program presentation to local authorities	Done	The project was introduced at Territory and District levels by the Project Manager through meetings and presentation letters to the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery, the Provincial Ministry of Road Infrastructures and the Provincial Ministry of Interior.
Identification and training of model farmers	Ongoing	Thirty (30) model farmers were selected among the 66 targeted villages. Demonstrative plots have been implemented and models farmers were trained on crop management and nursery implementation. Trainings on bio- pesticides preparation and use are planned for the beginning of January 2015.
Food Consumption Score and Household Dietary Diversity Score Surveys (HDDS)	Ongoing	The baseline survey was conducted in September 2014 and the results will be presented in the Baseline Survey Report in the next quarterly report. At the end of the project Food Consumption Scores and Household Dietary Diversity Scores will be measured again to enable comparison and measure the impact of the project. Post Monitoring Distribution and agricultural production monitoring surveys were carried out by PU-AMI's technical team in December on a representative sample of 375 households. Data analysis is still on going and will be presented in the next quarterly report.
<b>Activity 1.2 : Identification of beneficiaries</b>		
Project presentation to local authorities	Done	Agronomic supervisors and monitors presented the project to village groups and village chiefs before organizing focus groups.
Gender representative focus groups	Done	55 focus groups were conducted to identify vulnerable households according to communities and gathered 45.1% of women.
Door to Door census	Done	62 villages were visited in September. A total of 5,995 households and 34,670 persons were identified as potential beneficiaries of the project.
Data acquisition and beneficiaries selection	Done	5,997 HH were selected to benefit from agricultural inputs fairs and distributions.
<b>Activity 1.3 : Support of agricultural inputs</b>		
Supply of tools	Done	The tools were delivered by lots, between October 16 <sup>th</sup> and 31 <sup>st</sup> 2014 with a 2 weeks delay but with limited impact thanks to PU-AMI's anticipation and knowledge of the area.
Identification and selection of seed suppliers	Done	15 suppliers tendered to take part in fairs. One protocol was designed for seed quality test. Warehouses were visited and seeds were sampled according to the protocol.

Fairs agreement and logistics planning	Done	8 seed suppliers succeeded the quality and germination tests.
Organization of fairs and distributions	Done	The seed fairs and tool distributions took place on selected sites.
Distributions of tools and fairs of seeds	Ongoing	Agricultural inputs were distributed between October 22 <sup>nd</sup> and November 8 <sup>th</sup> to 5,762 household beneficiaries A last distribution of tools to the 233 missing households during the first distribution is planned during the second fortnight of January as it is the sowing period of season B (decrease of rains at the end of January)
<b>Activity 1.4 : Technical supervision of cultivation</b>		
Trainings of agricultural technics	Ongoing	195 training sessions gathered groups of 30 beneficiaries. They were trained in November on crop management sequences and implementation of a nursery. PU-AMI's network of model farmers will train the beneficiaries on bio-pesticides preparation and crop bio-treatment.
Evaluation of gardening seed sowing	Ongoing	Demonstrative plots were visited and measured during the agricultural production monitoring survey. 375 yield measurement squares have been implemented in the fields of the 30 model farmers selected.
Evaluation of crop seed sowing	Ongoing	The data acquisition of surface and intercropping systems is ongoing. The yield will be measured along successive harvests.
Demonstration plots and advisory services	Ongoing	30 models farmers were trained by PU-AMI on bio-pesticide receipts in December. They will follow a practical training on bio- pesticides preparation and crop treatment in January. Then the model farmers will be in charge of training other farmers and providing advisory services on crop pest management
<b>Activity 1.5 : Improvement of resiliency</b>		
Trainings on crop diversification	Planned	Training on seed selection and dry season cultivations (diversify seasonally and geographically) will be organized for all beneficiaries in February 2015. Three local technics of seeds storage have been identified: wood granaries with thatch roofs, bark silos and clay pots.

### Temporary Employment / Katanga

Activities	Progress	Comments
<b>Activity 2.1 : Preparatory measures for the program implementation</b>		
Recruitment and training of additional local staff	Done	A team of 8 people was recruited on November 13 <sup>th</sup> . They started the road rehabilitation on December 17 <sup>th</sup> .
Project presentation to local authorities	Done	The project was introduced to village authorities and to the Territory Administrator.
Road evaluation and establishment of rehabilitation plan	Done	A pre- project technical assessment was carried out by the technical team in November in order to identify the critical parts of the road and bridges to rehabilitate. A technical plan of the works and the design of the bridges were drafted. <i>See Annex 1 for the technical details of the works.</i>
Baseline evaluation	Done	The population of the 12 targeted villages was surveyed according to vulnerability categories, established during participative meetings. The beneficiaries will be surveyed after payment to evaluate the evolution of their household situation.
Road rehabilitation evaluation	Planned	A final evaluation of the project will be organized in March 2015 with the local authorities who signed the public works authorization: the Territory Administrator, the representative of the Ministry of Road Infrastructures and the representative of Public Buildings in Manono.

		See Annex 2 for the rehabilitation works 'authorization signed.
<b>Activity 2.2 : Manual road rehabilitation through Cash For Work (CFW)</b>		
Supply of rehabilitation equipment	Ongoing	A first supply for rehabilitation tools was made in November. Axes, sledgehammers, shovels and wheelbarrows were delivered on December 29 <sup>th</sup> . Rehabilitation materials such as concrete are expected to be delivered in January.
Participative meetings of self-classification	Done	Beneficiaries' selection has targeted the most vulnerable people in the targeted villages. In this regard, PU-AMI conducted participative meetings in order to establish the characteristics differentiating the wealth categories of the population. The aim of this exercise is to categorize households into different locally perceived economic or more general well-being categories and to understand the social and economic characteristics of the various groupings. The criteria identified during this exercise were then used to select the beneficiaries in order to target the most vulnerable households.
Listing of beneficiaries	Done	Out of the 416 households surveyed and identified as extremely vulnerable (category 0), nine were not able to work and 407 were selected for the CFW activities.
Rehabilitation manual work	Ongoing	The rehabilitation intended is mostly composed of light works and does not require extensive engineering technics. The current achievement of road rehabilitation works is : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trees 'cutting: 6.5 km</li> <li>- Road clearing: rocky points, quagmires : 1 rocky site</li> <li>- Road leveling: not started</li> <li>- Drainage: not started</li> <li>- Clearing and drainage of bridges: 6 bridges among 13</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of bridges: not started</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2.3 : Reinforcement of road infrastructures</b>		
Evacuation of obstacles	Ongoing	Activities for clearing the road from obstacles are done. Beneficiaries are now working on leveling activities.
Distribution of firewood	Ongoing	During the rainy season the wood is wet and most beneficiaries do not bring back home the wood. Instead, it has been decided to use part of the wood to rehabilitate more bridges. The remaining pieces of wood need to dry before being used for firewood.
Rehabilitation of existing bridges	Ongoing	3 bridges have been identified as priority for rehabilitation works. Two bridges are in ferro-concrete and 1 in wood. Rehabilitation works will start in February.
Drainage of rain water	Done	6 bridges were cleaned and trenches were dug. The sloppy road sections (12.4 km) will also be drained.

### Agriculture and Food Security / North Kivu

Activities	Progress	Comments
<b>Activity 1.1 : Preparatory measures for the program implementation</b>		
Program presentation to local authorities	Done	The project presentation to local authorities and government technical services was done early August
Identification of priority areas & crisis - affected villages / Door to door census in target villages	Done	The beneficiaries identification based on vulnerable criteria was conducted in each targeted areas in July. After the census activities, 5,000 Households were selected in 16 target villages.

Recruitment and training of supervisors and agro partners	Done	PU-AMI signed an agreement with six local organizations which have made available 6 supervisors and 44 agro partners. Three training sessions were conducted by PU-AMI's teams. The following concepts are addressed with agronomist partners: the choice of field, plowing, sowing, plowing, fertilizing, harvesting and storage. These themes are then popularized by agronomist partners to all 5,000 beneficiaries.
Baseline survey on a representative sample	Done	The assessment carried out by PU -AMI in April 2014 is the baseline survey for this project.
<b>Activity 1.2 : Identification of beneficiaries</b>		
Selection of beneficiaries	Done	The identification of beneficiaries based on vulnerable criteria was conducted in each targeted area. 5,000 HH were selected.
<b>Activity 1.3 : Distributions of seeds and tools to beneficiaries</b>		
Supply of tools and seeds	Done	On the whole, 30 tons of beans, 19,608 tons of corn, 14,280 tons of peanut and 150 kg of market gardening kits were purchased by PU-AMI. In addition, the tool kits were reviewed, taking in consideration local agro-climatic specification. Thus, hoes were replaced by trident or pitchfork to facilitate fields cleaning.
Distributions of tools and seeds	Done	Seeds and tools were distributed to the 5,000 beneficiary households who were appropriately trained by PU-AMI agronomists. Each household received a seeds kit composed of 6kg of beans, 6kg of corn or 8.2kg of peanut and 30g of market gardening. Those households also received a tool kit composed of: 1 hoe, 1 rake, 1 watering can, 1 pitchfork and 1 trident.
Post Distribution Monitoring	Done	The post monitoring distribution was conducted in October 2014: - More than 90 % of the targeted households are satisfied in relation to the quantity and quality of distributed seeds. - On average, 82% of crop seeds were sown by the beneficiaries. The remains (18%) were consumed by households because of the lack of food - 99% of households expressed their satisfaction with the types of distributed tools. However, 49% among them noted that the size of the households was not considered during the distribution of tools. - Only 38% of the distributed gardening seeds were sown on average per beneficiary household. The rest of the seeds will be progressively sown according to the needs of the household all along the year. The objective of this strategy adopted by households themselves is to produce vegetables on a longer period than expected in order to diversify their balanced food and to increase their incomes by the sold of a part of the production.
Training on agricultural technics	Done	The beneficiaries' training on agricultural technics started initially early September with PU-AMI agronomists. After the training by PU -AMI teams, recipients were accompanied locally by agronomist partners also trained by PU –AMI agronomists. These practical trainings are done through demonstration plots set up for this purpose.
Follow-up and advice for beneficiaries	Ongoing	The follow-up and advice for beneficiaries is planned throughout the crop cycle by collecting data through the agro partners, monitors and monitoring by supervisors and the Project Manager.
<b>Activity 1.4 : Sowing under supervision of monitors</b>		
Sowing of gardening seeds	Done	Market gardening seeds were sown in October at the beginning of the off-season. Like the crops seeds, sowing was organized around demonstration plots to facilitate training in market gardening



		techniques. Each beneficiary voluntarily donates part of his/her seeds to grow in groups.
Sowing of crop seeds	Done	This activity was conducted at the beginning of September in individual and demonstration plots. In each targeted village, beneficiaries are organized around a community demonstration plot (Beans: 50a Corn: 50a)
Installation of multiplication sites for cassava cutting	Done	Six production sites of cassava cuttings were implemented through six partner organizations (2 ha per organization)
<b>Activity 1.5 : Harvest with participation of monitors</b>		
Harvest of gardening seeds	Planned	Except for amaranth which harvest began late October 2014, the harvest of onion, eggplant and cabbage is scheduled in February and March 2015.
Harvest of crop seeds	Planned	<i>Not applicable at this stage of the project</i>
Cutting and distribution of cassava cutting	Planned	<i>Not applicable at this stage of the project</i>
Harvest survey	Ongoing	The post-harvest survey began in the second half of December 2014 and will continue until February 2015. The following activities have been planned as part of this monitoring: evaluation of production and household satisfaction survey on a sample of beneficiaries.

### Temporary Employment / North Kivu

Activities	Progress	Comments
<b>Activity 2.1 : Preparatory measures for the program implementation</b>		
Program presentation to local authorities	Done	Presentation of cash for work activities was done simultaneously with the presentation of agricultural activities at the beginning of the project.
Identification of priority areas & crisis - affected villages / Door to door census in target villages	Done	16 villages in three areas (Mweso, Pinga and Katwe) have been identified to benefit from cash for work activities to set up sites of multiplication of cassava cuttings
Recruitment and training of supervisors and agro partners	Done	6 supervisors and 44 agronomists of partner associations were recruited and trained to set up and follow up production sites of cassava cuttings.
Baseline survey on a representative sample	Done	The assessment carried out by PU -AMI in April 2014 is the baseline survey for this project.
<b>Activity 2.2 : Identification of beneficiaries</b>		
Selection of beneficiaries	Done	A total of 1,284 households were selected to benefit from activities of Cash for Work, i.e. 214 per site according to cash for work selection criteria. No households working in CFW activities have received any agricultural kit.
<b>Activity 2.3 : Multiplication activities</b>		
Supply of cassava cuttings	Done	The supply of cassava cuttings was carried out following the procedure below: - Step 1 : choice of local suppliers by the PU-AMI teams, - Step 2 : A validation visit of suppliers of cassava cuttings was organized by a technician of the National Service of Seeds (SENASA) - Step 3: purchase of 30,000 linear meters of healthy cassava cuttings was made from a supplier approved by the SENASEM technician



Clearing of plots Plowing/planting	Done	Compared to the initial work plan, cleaning and planting activities have been done continuously through cash for work activities. 90 peoples worked for 14 days per site to complete those two essential activities in the implementation of the plot. 12 hectares of cassava plot were opened in September 14 in 3 areas: Mweso (Kashuga, Mihara and rusave); Katwe ( Mirangi, lyobora and Birundule) and Pinga (Kailenge, Rungoma and Biriba)
First, Second weeding and third weeding	Ongoing	3 weedings were planned instead of two originally planned. The first weeding was carried out in November 2014 through the activities of CFW. 180 people worked during 14 days for the achievement of this activity. The next weedings are planned in January and April 2015.
Cutting and Packaging	Planned	This activity is planned at the end of cassava growing
Distributing	Planned	This activity is planned at the end of the project and will be conducted by PU-AMI agronomists. Nevertheless, in case PU-AMI would not be able to monitor directly this activity, all agro partners have been trained to conduct it by themselves.
Follow up and advice for beneficiaries	Ongoing	This activity is expected throughout the project. Until the end of the distribution of cassava cuttings. Each partner organization supervises activities on a 2ha multiplication plot.
Survey on cash use	Ongoing	Two to three weeks after each payment of cash, PU-AMI's teams organize a post distribution monitoring survey on a representative sample of beneficiaries. Two surveys on cash use have been already carried out. Data from these surveys will be compiled and an overall analysis on the cash use will be presented at the end of the project.

#### 4. Comments about the program implementation

##### KATANGA

The agricultural fairs, the crop management trainings and the launching of cash for work activities were the main activities of the last quarter of 2014.

5 agricultural fairs were organized from October 22<sup>nd</sup> to November 8<sup>th</sup>. Unfortunately, due partly to bad road conditions and partly to suppliers, delays were faced in the delivery of agricultural tools, which were distributed after the seeds, at the sowing period. During the post distribution monitoring, some farmers complained about this delay that impacted the conditions of germination after the field clearing and delayed the harvest. On the other hand, intercrop technics were widely applied by the beneficiaries: Crop seeds/gardening seeds and cassava/distributed seeds. The populations firstly harvest groundnuts and beans, while waiting for the maize harvest.

The cucurbit seeds were very appreciated due to the double production: leaves and fruits. It shows also the relevance of the selection of seeds distributed which proposes a production all along the year and more: leaves are first harvested, then beans and maize after 3 to 5 months, and cassava after 2 years. This calendar will permit to improve the resilience of the beneficiaries during displacements.

After a pre- evaluation of the roads, three sections were prioritized based on the level of degradation.

As the activity aims to enhance the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, beneficiaries were selected through a participatory wealth ranking exercise conducted in November.

Cash for work activities started in the beginning of December. Beneficiaries are organized by teams of 30 to 50 persons supervised PU-AMI monitors. The major problem faced is that the tasks identified are sometimes far from the villages and beneficiaries need to walk one hour to reach the work sites. At the end of December, taking into consideration this issue, adjustments were made and the daily tasks were decreased.

## **NORTH KIVU**

Overall, the implementation of the project continues as planned and the main targets for this quarter have been achieved.

The partner agronomists were trained during three sessions on agricultural skills and are able to relay this knowledge to the beneficiaries. Through this approach, the beneficiaries have been trained and monitoring is regular (*For more information about the main topics of these training sessions, see Annex 3: Training Curriculum for Agronomist Partners*). The multiplication of cassava cuttings through the cash for work activity presented several interests for the population. Although the primary purposes of this activity are to enable the most vulnerable families to earn incomes and make available healthy cassava cuttings, sites are also considered places of training for all beneficiaries. Considering the cassava agricultural calendar of North Kivu, the partner associations will be in charge of monitoring the plantation of cassava cuttings after May 2014 and re-plantation by the beneficiaries should normally begin in August and September. Although PU-AMI will not be able to monitor the cassava cuttings' re-plantation, this improved speculation has a long-term production cycle, which insures stocks and food security resources on the long term.

## **Annexes**

Annex 01 – Rehabilitation plan and design of the bridges – Katanga Province

Annex 02 – Rehabilitation works' authorization – Katanga Province

Annex 03 – Training Curriculum for Agronomist Partners – North Kivu Province